

meridian; in advance of its passage the area of high barometer which occupied the eastern half of the ocean gave way, and for the balance of the month the storms are, as a rule, traced to the vicinity of the British Isles.

The following reports show the general character of the disturbances encountered during the passage of this depression:

Captain Barends, of the s. s. "Lessing," reports: "20th, in N. 46° 10', W. 38° 50', at noon; at 12.30 p. m. the wind veered from wsw. to nw., and increased very rapidly to force 11, the barometer being down to 28.69 (728.7), and afterwards rising rapidly, with wind decreasing slowly to fresh gale by 6.30 p. m., and changing from nw. to nnw. and back again." Third Officer W. H. Logan, of the s. s. "Istrian," Capt. T. H. Fox, commanding, reports: "19th, strong gale from sse., with very high and confused sea. 20th, in N. 51° 38', W. 26° 49', at noon; at 6 a. m. the wind moderated, but the sea was getting more confused and the ship rolled and labored heavily; at 4 p. m. the wind had fallen to a fresh breeze, but a tremendous sea was running from all quarters; at 10 p. m. the wind shifted suddenly to westward and blew with hurricane force for about two hours, after which it settled into a heavy gale with mountainous seas until 6 a. m. of the 21st; lowest barometer, 28.68 (728.5), at midnight of the 20th, in N. 50° 16', W. 28° 37'."

Capt. A. W. Lewis, of the s. s. "City of Chester," reports a whole gale, westerly, on the 20th; lowest barometer, 28.86 (733.0), at 10 a. m., in N. 45° 30', W. 37° 40'. Capt. G. Cochran, of the s. s. "Helvetia," reports a whole s. to nnw. gale on the 20th; lowest barometer, 28.61 (726.7), at 10.10 a. m., in N. 45° 30', W. 38° 0'. Capt. H. Richter, of the s. s. "Saale," reports a whole sw. to nw. gale on the 20th and 21st; lowest barometer, 28.57 (725.7), at 5 p. m. of the 20th, in N. 47° 36', W. 29° 45'. Capt. P. J. Irving, of the s. s. "Republic," reports a fresh gale on the 19th and 20th; wind veered from se. to nw.; lowest barometer, 28.83 (732.3), at noon of the 20th, in N. 48° 8', W. 33° 59'. Capt. W. Janes, of the s. s. "Warwick," reports a storm on the 19th and 20th; wind veered from sse. to s.; lowest barometer, 28.70 (729.0), at 2.30 a. m. of the 20th, in N. 44° 56', W. 44° 25'.

Capt. J. Wilson, of the s. s. "Ethiopia," reports a whole gale from the 19th to the 22d; wind veered from sse. to sw.; lowest barometer, 28.36 (720.3), at midnight of the 20th-21st, in N. 53° 30', W. 22° 30'. Capt. J. Schade, of the s. s. "Polaria," reports a whole gale on the 21st and 22d; wind veered from ssw. to nw.; lowest barometer, 28.95 (735.3), at 2 p. m. of the 21st, in N. 50° 21', W. 15° 20'. Capt. M. de Jouselin, of the s. s. "La Bretagne," reports a storm on the 21st; wind veered from se. to wnw.; lowest barometer, 28.79 (731.3), at 6 a. m., in N. 49° 25', W. 19° 0'. Captain Schuldt, of the s. s. "Grasbrook," reports a whole gale on the 20th and 21st; wind veered from s. to nw.; lowest barometer, 28.72 (729.5), at 5 a. m. of the 21st, in N. 49° 55', W. 21° 26'. Capt. W. Skjodt, of the s. s. "Island," reports a westerly storm on the 22d and 23d; lowest barometer, 29.40 (746.7), at midnight of the 22d, in N. 59° 30', W. 1° 40'.

9.—This depression first appeared in N. 42°, W. 55° on the 20th, with central pressure about 29.40 (746.7), whence it had apparently advanced from the westward; from this position the storm-centre moved east to the forty-eighth meridian by the 21st, where minimum pressure about 29.20 (741.7) was shown; thence passing rapidly north of east the depression is charted under date of the 22d in N. 46°, W. 29°, with slight changes in barometric pressure; by the 23d the storm-centre had moved rapidly northeast to about N. 58°, W. 15°, without an appreciable loss of energy, after which it disappeared beyond the region of observation.

The following special reports refer to this storm:

Capt. J. B. Watt, of the s. s. "Samaria," reports a strong e. to nne. gale on the 21st and 22d; lowest barometer, 29.04 (737.6), at midnight of the 21st, in N. 44° 30', W. 43° 50'. Capt. T. Jungst, of the s. s. "Ems," reports a sw. to nw. storm or hurricane on the 20th and 21st; lowest barometer, 28.77 (730.7), at 4 a. m. of the 21st, in N. 44° 34', W. 43° 10'. Capt.

S. T. H. Laub, of the s. s. "Thingvalla," reports a hurricane on the 22d and 23d; wind veered from sse. to nnw.; lowest barometer, 28.79 (731.3), from 1 to 2 a. m. of the 23d, in N. 56° 40', W. 18° 10'. Capt. J. Bentley, of the s. s. "Austrian," reports a whole westerly gale on the 24th; lowest barometer, 29.13 (739.9), at noon, in N. 55° 33', W. 7° 48'.

10.—This storm was a continuation of land depression number vi which passed northeastward along the coast and over the Maritime Provinces during the 22d and 23d, accompanied by severe gales over the ocean to the southward of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. During the early morning of the 24th the depression passed eastward from the northern extremity of Newfoundland, whence it is given a probable east-northeast track to the northwestward of the British Isles by the 26th. This storm, while evidently possessing considerable depth, passed too far to the northward to be seriously felt over, and to the southward of, the trans-Atlantic tracks.

11.—This storm appeared over mid-ocean, in N. 50°, on the 28th, thence moving slowly east-southeast to N. 48° W. 23° by the 29th, after which it filled up. The depression was slight and its passage was unattended by noteworthy features.

During the last five days of the month severe disturbances were encountered off the eastern coast of the United States and over the Gulf of Mexico, attending the passage over the United States of low areas numbers x and xi. From special reports received relative to these disturbances, it would appear, that in instances, they were due to the development of subsidiary depressions in the second or southeast quadrant of the principal low areas referred to.

OCEAN ICE.

On chart i are also exhibited the limits within which icebergs and field ice were reported during March, 1887. These limits are determined from reports furnished by shipmasters, and from data collected by the Signal Service agencies.

During this month the easternmost icebergs reported were passed on the 4th, in N. 45° 31', W. 42° 56', by the s. s. "Shakspeare." From this position an area in which no ice was reported during the month extended westward over the Banks of Newfoundland. Between the forty-first and forty-fifth parallels, and from W. 46° to W. 51°, ice was observed in large quantities throughout the month. From the 20th to the 24th icebergs and extensive ice-fields were encountered along the coast of Newfoundland in the vicinity of Saint John's and Cape Race, and on the 20th a field of ice passed to the southward of Sable Island. Advices from Ottawa, under date of the 22d, stated that the Gulf of Saint Lawrence was filled with closely packed ice, except off Cape Rozier. Mr. J. Higgins, observer at Saint John's, Newfoundland, reports that heavy ice jammed in on the land on the 11th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 23d, driving off fast during the 24th.

Compared with the chart for the preceding month, February, 1887, the eastern and southern limits of the ice-region have contracted slightly, while the movement of ice along the east coast of Newfoundland has very largely increased.

Compared with the corresponding month of previous years, the southward movement of Arctic ice during March, 1887, was unusually large, and, as compared with the ice reported during March, 1886, the quantity was vastly in excess.

The following table shows the southern and eastern limits of the region within which ice was reported for March during the last six years:

Southern limit.			Eastern limit.		
Month.	Lat. N.	Lon. W.	Month.	Lat. N.	Lon. W.
	° /	° /		° /	° /
March, 1882.....	42 30	50 00	March, 1882.....	46 30	46 00
March, 1883.....	41 46	49 48	March, 1883.....	48 40	43 03
March, 1884.....	41 20	54 06	March, 1884.....	45 00	40 15
March, 1885.....	40 55	49 04	March, 1885.....	45 57	43 15
March, 1886.....	40 20	49 02	March, 1886.....	47 20	44 40
March, 1887.....	41 00	49 07	March, 1887.....	45 31	42 56

Icebergs and field ice were reported as follows:

1st.—The s. s. "Jersey City," in N. 44° 06', W. 48° 10', at noon, passed to the southward of an ice floe. The s. s. "Principia," in N. 44° 0', W. 48° 30', passed an iceberg one hundred feet high. The s. s. "Crystal," in N. 47° 15', W. 43° 35', at 1.30 p. m., passed a medium-sized berg.

2d.—The s. s. "Viola," in N. 44° 5', W. 47° 41', at 10 a. m., passed an iceberg about two hundred feet high. The s. s. "Catalonia," in N. 43° 35', W. 48° 31', at 4 p. m., passed an iceberg one hundred and fifty feet high. The s. s. "Crystal," in N. 45° 20', W. 47° 45', at 3 p. m., encountered heavy field ice and steered s. and sw. to clear it; saw four large bergs in it, and passed the southern edge of the pack on the 3d, at 10 a. m., in N. 43° 0', W. 49° 30'.

3d.—The s. s. "California," in N. 43° 7', W. 49° 23', passed large fields of field ice from 6.30 p. m. to 9.25 p. m. The s. s. "La Gascogne," in N. 43° 2', W. 49° 10', at 4 p. m., passed several icebergs and field ice. The s. s. "Suevia," in N. 43° 5', W. 49° 23' passed some field ice. The s. s. "Etna," in N. 44° 20', W. 48° 25', encountered heavy field ice, and steamed southerly fifteen hours to clear it. The s. s. "Bristol," in N. 46° 15', W. 45° 0', passed two large icebergs.

4th.—The s. s. "Devonia," in N. 43° 37', W. 48° 30', at 4.42 p. m., passed icebergs, and at 11.30 p. m., in N. 42° 30', W. 50° 20' passed field ice. The s. s. "Arizona," in N. 42° 56', W. 49° 30', passed the southern edge of heavy field ice, extending north as far as could be seen from the masthead. The s. s. "Zaandam," from N. 44° 0', W. 48° 30', to N. 43° 0', W. 49° 30', saw several medium-sized icebergs and passed through two ice fields. The s. s. "Bristol," in N. 44° 25', W. 48° 36', passed enormous quantities of field ice. The s. s. "Shakspeare," in N. 45° 31', W. 42° 56', passed two large icebergs.

5th.—The s. s. "Germania," in N. 48° 9', W. 46° 12', encountered heavy field ice, interspersed with icebergs, through which she, with difficulty, forced her way southward and south-westward during the next four days, sustaining considerable damage from heavy ice. The bark "Scotland," at 2 a. m. of March 5th, in N. 42° 40', W. 49° 30', passed a great number of icebergs; while endeavoring to clear them she ran into a huge pack of drift ice. Twelve hours were spent in clearing the floe.

6th.—The s. s. "Shakspeare," in N. 43° 19', W. 49° 0', in early a. m., ran into field ice, and put back until daylight; at 9 a. m. sighted numerous icebergs and much field ice.

7th.—The s. s. "Scandinavian," in N. 43° 0', W. 48° 42', at 8 p. m. passed an iceberg, and at 10.30 p. m. saw another.

8th.—The s. s. "Pavonia" passed icebergs in N. 41° 59', W. 48° 34', N. 41° 47', W. 48° 52', and N. 41° 52', W. 48° 58'. The s. s. "Adriatic," from N. 43° 48', W. 48° 9' to N. 43° 40', W. 48° 49', passed three small icebergs and one ice floe. The s. s. "Virginian," in N. 44° 0', W. 46° 20', at 7.30 a. m., passed an iceberg, and in N. 43° 0', W. 48° 30' passed three large bergs. The s. s. "Nederland," in N. 41° 43', W. 50° 40', at 5 p. m., passed two icebergs.

9th.—The s. s. "Elbe," in N. 42° 18', W. 48° 39', at 4 a. m., passed an iceberg.

10th.—The s. s. "Nessmore," in N. 47° 10', W. 49° 0', passed four large and two small bergs. The s. s. "Marengo," in N. 44° 35', W. 46° 53', passed an iceberg of moderate size. The s. s. "Erin," in 44° 28', W. 46° 6', passed an iceberg, and in N. 43° 19', W. 48° 25', passed a small iceberg and several pieces of ice. The s. s. "Ems," in N. 44° 30', W. 46° 9', at 5.10 a. m., passed a large iceberg. The s. s. "Umbria," between N. 41° 50', W. 47° 50', and N. 41° 24', W. 48° 50', from 8 a. m. to 10 a. m., passed several icebergs. The s. s. "Elbe," in N. 43° 14', W. 45° 24', at 2.30 p. m., passed an iceberg.

11th.—The s. s. "British Prince" passed a large iceberg in N. 41° 44', W. 50° 2', and a small berg in N. 41° 28', W. 50° 16'. The s. s. "Marengo," in N. 43° 15', W. 49° 0', passed an iceberg, and in N. 42° 45', W. 50° 30', passed a berg about two hundred feet high and several hundred feet long. The s. s. "City of Newcastle," in N. 41° 50', W. 50° 40', passed icebergs. The s. s. "Moravia," in N. 42° 0', W. 47° 48', at 6

p. m., passed one iceberg one hundred feet high and several small ones. The s. s. "Hartville," at 9 p. m., in N. 43° 20', W. 47°, collided with a large iceberg and sustained damage.

12th.—The s. s. "State of Nevada" passed a large iceberg in N. 43° 10', W. 47° 7', and one in N. 42° 31', W. 48° 19'. The s. s. "Eider," in N. 40° 43', W. 48° 46', at 7.45 a. m., passed a large iceberg. The s. s. "Alsatia," in N. 41° 15', W. 47° 50', at 11.30 p. m., passed two icebergs. The s. s. "Belgravia," in N. 42° 10', W. 47° 44', at 1.30 p. m., passed an iceberg. The s. s. "Donau," in N. 41° 58', W. 48° 21', from 1.30 to 2 a. m., passed icebergs.

13th.—The s. s. "State of Nevada" passed three small icebergs in N. 42° 6', W. 50° 11', and a moderate-sized berg in N. 42° 6', W. 50° 43'. The s. s. "Alsatia," in N. 41° 14', W. 48° 17', at 2 a. m., passed between three icebergs, and in N. 41° 0', W. 49° 7', at 6 a. m., passed north of two large icebergs. The s. s. "Toronto," in N. 44° 30', W. 47° 23', at 7.45 a. m., and in N. 44° 05', W. 48° 45', at 2.15 p. m., encountered field ice. The s. s. "British Crown," in N. 45° 20', W. 49° 10', from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., passed icebergs. The s. s. "Holland" encountered icebergs in N. 43° 52', W. 46° 57' at 8 a. m., in N. 43° 28', W. 47° 57' at 2 p. m., and in N. 43° 18', W. 48° 26' at 4.35 p. m.

14th.—The s. s. "Slavonia," in N. 43° 13', W. 46° 13', passed icebergs. The s. s. "Borderer," in N. 43° 29', W. 48° 4', at 7 a. m., passed a large iceberg and several small pieces, and at 4 p. m. passed a large iceberg in N. 43° 0', W. 49° 20'.

15th.—The s. s. "Slavonia," from N. 42° 56', W. 48° 10' to N. 43° 16', W. 49° 50', passed eleven icebergs and field ice; and in N. 43° 07', W. 49° 52', passed an iceberg. The s. s. "Australia," in N. 43° 10', W. 49° 52', passed an iceberg. The s. s. "Australia," in N. 43° 10', W. 47° 04', passed nine icebergs, three of them being each about one hundred feet in height. The s. s. "Gellert" passed icebergs, as follows: in N. 41° 59', W. 47° 19', one about fifty feet high and four hundred feet long; in N. 41° 32', W. 47° 44', one about one hundred feet high; in N. 41° 13', W. 47° 50', one. The s. s. "Britannic" sighted and passed icebergs and field ice from N. 43° 32', W. 48° 29' to N. 43° 2', W. 50° 1'. The s. s. "Trave," from N. 41° 48', W. 56° 40' to N. 42° 26', W. 50° 49', passed fourteen small bergs.

16th.—The s. s. "Island," in N. 43° 0', W. 47° 0', passed several small icebergs. The s. s. "Bavarian," in N. 42° 48', W. 49° 28', at 6.45 a. m., and in N. 42° 52', W. 49° 56', at 10 a. m., passed large bergs. The s. s. "Concordia," in N. 42° 40', W. 51° 12', passed two large bergs.

17th.—The s. s. "Circassia," in N. 43° 12', W. 47° 27', passed icebergs. The s. s. "La Bourgogne," in N. 42° 40', W. 49° 2', at 2 a. m., passed an iceberg. The s. s. "Wingates," in N. 48° 40', W. 47° 30', passed a large berg.

18th and 19th.—The s. s. "Wingates" passed heavy field ice and several bergs between N. 47° 05', W. 49° 0' and N. 46° 12', W. 51° 0'.

19th.—The s. s. "Ems," in N. 42° 22', W. 49° 28', at 9.30 a. m., passed an iceberg.

20th.—The s. s. "Wingates," in N. 45° 05', W. 53° 30', passed a large berg. The fishing schooner "Frank A. Williams" encountered a field of ice at night while lying-to about twenty miles southeast of Sable Island. The ice came down on the vessel with great rapidity, and by morning she was completely blocked. The ice began to break up a few hours after daylight of the 21st, and the schooner was liberated, after having received such injuries as to cause her to leak.

21st.—The s. s. "Warwick" passed icebergs in N. 42° 43', W. 49° 35'; N. 42° 30', W. 50° 3', and N. 42° 30', W. 50° 10'.

22d.—The s. s. "Lessing," in N. 42° 9', W. 51° 55', at 9.40 a. m., passed a large iceberg about one hundred and fifty feet high, and a small berg at 10.05 a. m., in N. 42° 8', W. 52° 0'. The s. s. "Republic," from 2.30 to 4.30 p. m., between N. 43° and N. 43° 30' and W. 49° and W. 50°, passed icebergs; air temperature, 34°; water temperature, 30°.

23d.—The s. s. "Helvetia" passed icebergs in N. 42° 36', W. 48° 21', at 2 a. m.; in N. 42° 28', W. 49° 6', at 7 a. m.;

and in N. 42° 17', W. 49° 55', at 10.30 a. m. Reports received from Newfoundland stated that the coast around Saint John's was packed with ice, and that vessels ready for sea were unable to proceed. The steamer "Newfoundland" was to have sailed on the 22d for Halifax, but had not been able to leave up to the evening of the 23d. A cable dispatch received stated that it was expected that the block would be broken up sufficiently by night to allow vessels to sail.

24th.—The s. s. "Etruria," in N. 42° 38', W. 48° 40', at 2.15 p. m., passed a medium sized iceberg, and at 3.15 p. m., in N. 42° 24', W. 49° 0', passed an iceberg. The s. s. "Carthaginian," in N. 42° 16', W. 51° 08', passed a large berg. The steamship "Newfoundland" encountered a tremendous ice-field off Cape Race on the night of the 24th, and had to remain on the edge of it until the following morning, when she passed through, the passage taking three hours. Her bow was damaged by ice. On the 25th vessels were seen on the outer edge, being unable to continue on their way.

25th.—The s. s. "Istrian," in N. 44° 0', W. 49° 15', at 1 p. m., passed icebergs. The s. s. "Jan Breydel," in N. 43° 30', W. 49° 20', passed two bergs.

26th.—The s. s. "Llandaff City," in N. 42° 54', W. 50° 37', passed two large bergs. The s. s. "Prussian," in N. 42° 36', W. 48° 30', passed a small berg. The s. s. "Polaria," in N. 42° 40', W. 50° 56', passed quantities of drift ice.

27th.—The s. s. "Dominion," in N. 43° 30', W. 49° 0', passed three large bergs.

FOG.

In each of the instances wherein fog was encountered

in the vicinity of the Banks of Newfoundland, or along the southern margin of the ice-field, the vessel was either within the area of a barometric depression in close proximity to its centre, or to the eastward of an advancing depression whose approach had occasioned continued winds from the southern quadrants. It is observable, therefore, in this connection, that the conditions which appeared favorable for fog development in this region during March, 1887, corresponded with those noted for preceding months.

The following are the limits of fog-areas on the north Atlantic Ocean during March, 1886, as reported by shipmasters:

Dates.	Vessel.	Entered.		Cleared.	
		Lat. N.	Lon. W.	Lat. N.	Lon. W.
2d	Bk. Josephine	40 56	69 08, 1.20 p. m.	41 07	69 08, 3.00 p. m.
5th	S. S. California	42 06	56 30, 1.00 a. m.	42 30	59 30, 11.00 p. m.
6th	Bg. Edward D.	38 34	72 18, 1.00 a. m.		
6th	S. S. Rotterdam	40 28	70 46	40 28	69 36
6th	S. S. Rotterdam	40 28	69 18	40 28	69 00
8th	Bg. Edward D.			39 00	73 58, midnight.
10th	S. S. Erin	43 50	47 15	43 36	48 33
11th	S. S. Erin	43 00	50 30	42 55	51 15
12-14th	Dense fog prevailed at Saint John's, N. F.				
13th	S. S. British Crown	45 37	47 30		
13th	S. S. Norseman	43 20	48 36, 12.30 to 12.44 a. m.		
13th	S. S. Norseman	42 38	53 00, 9.30 to 11.25 p. m.		
14th	S. S. Borderer	43 29	48 14, 8.00 a. m.	43 00	49 25, 4.30 p. m.
15th	S. S. British Crown			44 00	57 00
16th	S. S. Bavarian	42 48	49 25, 4.30 a. m.	42 52	49 56, 10.00 a. m.
19-20th	S. S. Adriatic	42 06	48 40	42 23	47 59

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (expressed in degrees, Fahrenheit).

The distribution of mean temperature over the United States and Canada for March, 1887, is exhibited on chart ii by the dotted isothermal lines. In the table of miscellaneous data are given the monthly mean temperatures, with the departures from the normal, for the various stations of the Signal Service, and in the figures above the geographical districts, the average temperature and departure for each district. The normal for any district may be found by adding the departure to the current mean for the district when the departure is below the normal, and subtracting when above. On chart iv the departures from the normal are illustrated by lines connecting stations of normal or equal abnormal values.

The temperature of the month is below the normal in all states bordering on the Lakes and Atlantic Ocean, along the coast of the east Gulf states, and in southern Texas. The departures in these districts are nowhere very large, the greatest occur in the Lake region, where they average about 3°.0 below the normal. In Tennessee, Kentucky, southern Illinois, and from the Mississippi River westward to the Pacific Ocean, the temperature is above the normal, slightly along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific coast, and considerably in the plateau regions. The month was remarkable for the extremely low temperatures that prevailed in the Southern States and Ohio Valley on the 28-30th, the minimum temperature in these districts occurring on the 29th.

The following are some of the most marked departures from the normal temperature at Signal Service stations:

Above normal.		Below normal.	
Pike's Peak, Colo.	7.2	Marquette, Mich.	4.7
Prescott, Ariz.	7.1	Oswego, N. Y.	4.7
Denver, Colo.	6.6	Albany, N. Y.	4.0
Fort Grant, Ariz.	6.4	Baltimore, Md.	4.0
Helena, Mont.	6.4	Sandusky, Ohio.	3.8
Fort Maginnis, Mont.	5.9	Alpena, Mich.	3.6

RANGES OF TEMPERATURE.

The monthly, and the greatest and least daily, ranges of

temperature, are given in the table of miscellaneous meteorological data.

The following are some of the greatest and least monthly ranges at Signal Service stations:

Greatest.		Least.	
Yankton, Dak.	79.0	Tatoosh Island, Wash.	21.6
Valentine, Nebr.	78.9	Key West, Fla.	23.2
Fort Assinaboine, Mont.	74.9	Port Angeles, Wash.	29.6
Fort Totten, Dak.	74.7	Philadelphia, Pa.	31.5
Fort Custer, Mont.	73.9	San Francisco, Cal.	33.0
Huron, Dak.	72.2	New York City	33.3

DEVIATIONS FROM NORMAL TEMPERATURES.

In the table below are given, for certain stations, as reported by voluntary observers, the normal temperatures of March for a series of years, the mean temperature for March, 1887, and the departures from the normal:

Station.	County.	Normal temperature for March.	Number of years.	Mean temperature for Mar., 1887.	Departure.
<i>Arkansas.</i>					
Lead Hill	Boone	48.4	5	51.4	+ 3.0
<i>California.</i>					
Sacramento	Sacramento	54.6	21	54.2	- 0.4
<i>Connecticut.</i>					
Middletown	Middlesex	33.3	29	30.3	- 3.0
New Haven	New Haven	35.8	101	31.3	- 4.5
Waterbury	New Haven	33.4	12	28.0	- 5.4
<i>Florida.</i>					
Archer	Alachua	59.8	4	55.3	- 4.5
<i>Illinois.</i>					
Collinsville	Madison	41.9	8	44.6	+ 2.7
Mattoon	Coles	38.0	7	41.0	+ 3.0
Peoria	Peoria	38.3	31	38.9	+ 0.6
Riley	McHenry	30.0	26	28.8	- 1.2
Sandwich	De Kalb	34.2	35	34.4	+ 0.2
Sycamore	De Kalb	31.4	6	30.4	- 1.0
<i>Indiana.</i>					
Lafayette	Tippecanoe	36.2	8	37.6	+ 1.4
Logansport	Cass	41.1	33	37.2	- 3.9
Vevay	Switzerland	42.8	21	42.9	+ 0.1
<i>Iowa.</i>					
Monticello	Jones	32.1	34	32.0	- 0.1
Muscataine	Muscataine	34.4	49	34.4	0.0